WASHINGTON.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN WEST VIR-GINIA AND THE SENATORSHIP.

The Dark Horses-A Celebrated Case Reforred to the Court of Claims-Brady's Bill.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, April 12.-The political outlook in West Virginia is attracting considerable attention among the congressional delegation from that State. The prevailing opinion is that the senatorial question will be more or less of an issue in the choice of a legislature this fall. Governor E. W. Wilson's candidacy, together with the dark horses held in the reserve, including John J. Davis, of Clarkburg, and Daniel B. Lucas, of Jefferson, may, it is thought possible, throw the senstorial mantle on the shoulders of Congressman W. L. Wilson, upon whom all factions could unite. Unfortunately for Governor Wilson's chances he hails from the same location as Senator Camden, which materially weakens his canvass. Hon, J. J. Davis is an ex-congressman very popular in his district, but it is not thought probable that he could make much of a contest with Camden and Wilson.

A petition was presented to-day by Mr. Brady for an increase of pension for the widow of Oscar H, Lackey, of Virginia, who served in the United States navy from 1858 until his retirement in 1882 with the rank of assistant

William McGarriban's celebrated claim, which has been before Congress and the courts for the past thirty years, will be reported to the House from the Committee on Mines and Mining some day this week-possibly to-morrow. An able and exhaustive argument was made in favor of the claim by Hon, Eppa Hunton, of Virginia. The committee will report in favor of the bill referring the claim to the Court of Claims. It was out of this matter that the celebrated contest between T. C. Crawford, a newspaper-correspondent, and ex-Speaker Keifer grew in the Forty-eighth Congress. It also figured in the last presidential campaign to the detriment of James G. Blaine. When Lincoln was President he issued a warrant to McGarrahan for the land involved, but the records at the Interior Department were mutilated so that the matter could not be settled. It inolves valuable quicksilver mines in California, 150 miles south of San Francisco, and was originally patented to Mexican citizens by that Government, from whom McGarrahan purchased it.

The streets have been lined with peaple in holiday attire to-day to witness the parade of the District veterans. The display of militia was very creditable. An attempt was made in the House to take a recess of an hour while the procession was passing in front of but Mr. Beach, of New York, objected.

Under the call of States to-day Hon. erection of a building at Martinsville. Brady introduced a bill providing for a commission to be appointed by the President to investigate to what extent the United States may legally or equitably liable for the debt due by the State of Virginia to its bondholders on account of acts of the State government of Virginia in nullifying the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The bill ernor Lee in relation to his recent proc-

A petition was presented to-day by Hon. W. J. Green, of North Carolina, for a public building at Fayetteville, N. The petition is signed by a committee of citizens appointed at a public meeting for the purpose.

VILLY CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1886.

Mr. Riddleberger moved to take up the resolution relating to the consideration of Executive nominations in open

After some debate Mr. Riddleberger called for the yeas and nays on his motion to take up the resolution. The year and nays having been taken reulted in the defeat of the motion to nor is any anticipated. take up-yeas, 7; nays, 51. The sena-tors voting in the affirmative were Messis, Cowen, George, Logan, Riddleberger, Vance, Van Wyck, and Wilson of lowa. This vote is not in any sense a test of the strength of the open-session movement, inasmuch as many of its strongest advocates, including Messrs. Platt, Teller, Gibson, and Mitchell voted in the negative.

Mr. Logan submitted an addition to his resolution relating to open executive sessions. The addition recites the poses to amend.

Mr. Platt asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate after the morning business to-morrow in support of his resolution relating to open executive sessions.

A resolution offered by Mr. Beck was agreed to, appointing Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, to membership of the Senate Committee on Commerce, in place of Mr. Jones, of Florida, during the present temporary absence of the latter Senator from the Senate.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up.

At 1:15 P. M., on motion, the Senate went into executive session, presumably to act on the nomination of Senator Jackson to be United States Circuit Judge in place of Judge Baxter. Two minutes afterwards it was stated outside the Senate chamber that Senator Jackson had been unanimously confirmed, but no authority could be given for the statement. Later, however, it was confirmed, when the seal of secrecy was removed from the action of the Senate upon Mr. Jackson's nomination.

At 2:50 the Senate doors were reopened and a recess of twenty minutes was taken to enable senators to observe the parade of the veterans of the District of Columbia, who were celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their departure for the seat of war in 1861.

At the expiration of the recess the senators returned to the chamber. Mr. Blair attempted to secure immediate consideration of the general pension bill, but the Senate having already given unanimous consent for the continuation of the Indian appropriation bill, the reading of the latter bill was resumed. Several amendments providing for additional items of expenditure were ruled out on points of order. The bill was then passed substantially as reported from the committee. Adjourned.

House of Representatives Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to reduce the tariff taxes, and to modify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. McKinley presented the views of

the minority of the committee.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to present in open house, instead of through the petition-

sand workmen, against any reduction of the tariff.

Mr. Morrison insisted that the pro test should be presented through the petition-box.

Mr. Morrison (from the Committee

on Rules) reported a resolution for the 'A Vigorous Analysis of the Premier's appointment of a select committee of Proposals for Home Rule seven members, to be appointed by the Speaker, to investigate the causes and the extent of the disturbed conditions now existing in the relations between railroad corporations engaged in inter-State commerce and their employees in the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas. The committee shall have power to send for persons papers, to sit during the sessions of House, and to visit such

places in those States as may be necessary in order to facilitate investiga-It shall report during the present session with such recommendations as it may deem proper to make. Mr. Morrison stated that the bill which had recently passed the House known as the arbitration bill was inadequate in its provisions. The object of pending resolution was to enable Congress to learn the facts of the case. that it might perfect its legislation. Mr. Reagan contended that Con-

regulate a question arising tween common-carriers and their hired laborers than a question arising between common-carriers and butchers or grocers. These were local uestions, and the fact that one of the parties might be engaged in inter-State commerce did not give Congress jurison over the other. The was whether the Democratic House of diate local self-government or whether it would assume that the States were no longer able to execute their functions. The resolution was

had no more power

adopted without division. Under the call of States a number of tion by Mr. Brady, of Virginia, authorizing the President to appoint a what extent the United States may cause of the partition of the State without its consent during the late war, and the extent of the equitable liability of the United States to the bondholders of other States of the Union and foreign bondholders on account of the action of the State authorities of Virginia nulfying the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the ebt of Virginia. The District of Columbia appropria-

tion bill was next passed without disussion or substantial amendment.

The House then, at 5:30, adjourned. A Republican caucus was announced to take place at so'clock this evening

Last St. Louis and Other Troubles.

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)
EAST ST. LOUIS, 11.1., April 12.— The presence of the militia in this city ontinues to have its desired effect, and no disturbances nor unlawful acts have been reported since the incendiary tires of Friday night, and it is now the cost not to exceed \$30,000. Mr. believed that no encounter between the military and the strikers will occur. The same strict guard, however, over the railroad prothe vigilance of the sentries has in no way been relaxed. The time over which the order extended requiring those who wished to go over the bridge into East St. Louis to supply themselves with passes elapsed at midnight is evidently intended as a slap at Gov- last night, and the bridge this morning presents an animated appearance.

Pedestrians are passing and repassing without interference, and transfer wagons heavily loaded are crossing over. and on neither side of the bridge are the drivers approached by intimidating strikers attempting to persuade them to again stop work. tary protection to those who might desire named as that which Ireland would employment of a large number of applicants, most of whom are not Knights of Labor, but those who are employed in filling the vacancies caused by the strike of the latter, and who left their places last Friday after the fatal shooting by the deputies. The platforms of the various freight depots are busy with men actively engaged in loading and unloading cars, and no attempts at interference by the strikers has occurred,

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN MISSOURL. ST. LOUIS, April 12.—The miners of the St. Louis district who struck last exise duties of Ireland under pracweek held a meeting yesterday and re-solved to remain firm and not resume work until after the strikes by the knights shall have been ended. Very work until after the strikes by the lower them, he would diminis Knights shall have been ended. Very the very resources wherefrom Ire little coal is on hand in this district, land was to pay her tribute to Eag-and it is expected the cutting-off of the land. He would have to do so without supply will affect seriously the manu- hearing a word from the frish repre facturing interests of the city. Four hundred and fifty miners on the Illinois and St. Louis (Pittsburgh) railroad case of an emergency without the delay Senate rules which the resolution pro- have struck, and it is expected more will strike about Belleville to assist the the Parliament at Dublin. Where, then

the Knights in their struggle.

A man who is well informed delared yesterday that all the miners in St. Clair and Madison counties will be out this week, except, perhaps, men employed in machine mines. The St. Louis coal district, extending over a radius of fifty miles, has 103 mines and gives employment to 4,000 miners. Of this number, 1,000 are employed in machine mines, and they would not strike on their own account. A few other 2,000 are members of the order. and it is believed by their brethren that they will demonstrate their loyalty if called upon to do so.

KNIGHTS ON TRIAL. St. Louis, April 12.-The cases of John J. McGary, judge advocate of District Assembly, No. 101, and five or six other Knights, who were arrested should the voices of eighty-six Irish two weeks ago for obstructing trains members prevail over the voices and interfering with the business of the of 584 other members. History Missouri Pacific railroad, came up be-fore Judge Horner, of the Court of Criminal Correction, to-day, and after party was formidable through the even the hearing of the testimony were taken under advisement.

RESUMED WORK. Word has been telephoned from East St. Louis that the yard- and switch-men of the Ohio and Mississippi and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roads have resumed work in a body. THREATENED BOYCOTT AGAINST

MCCORMICK'S REAPER. CHICAGO, April 12 .- A committee of the Knights of Labor to-day called upon C. H. McCormick and demanded the reinstatement of the eight hundred men discharged from the Reaper-Works in the recent strike and whose places were filled by non-union men. Mr. Mc-Cormick positively refused to reemploy the men, having given them a fair opportunity to return. The committee declare their intention to have the General Executive Board declare a boycott PUDDLERS' AND LABORERS' STRIKE. warning the House that unless Mr.

POTTSVILLE, PA., April 12 .- The uddlers and laborers employed by the try might prepare for resistance to the Pottsviile Iron and Steel Company struck to-day for an advance in wages. The puddlers demand \$3.65 per ton-an advance of forty cents-and the laborers \$7 per week-an advance of \$1. The company offered the pudders \$3.50, but it was refused. The strike will enbox, as required by the rules, a protest of manufacturers in every State of the Union, employing over forty-seven thou-

GLADSTONESSCHE

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHIBL'S SPEECH

in Ireland. [By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.] LONDON, April 12 .- The House of Commons was again densely crowded this evening as the result of the extended announcement that Lord Randolph Churchill would attack Gladstone's home-rule bill. Among the Conservatives and Whigs there was intense interest in Lord Randolph's effort. Prince Arthur and Prince Christian and the Duke of Cambridge sat together in the Peers' gallery, and they were

surrounded by a host of peers. Gladstone in reply to questions stated that it would be impossible to close the debate on his request for leave to-night, and that on this account he had decided to postpone introducing his Irish landpurchase bill until Monday next.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made a brief address, in which he indicated for his party an understanding to refrain from forcing a division on the home-rule bill until it came up for second reading.

Lord Randolph Churchill, by virtue of his motion to adjourn at the last session, having the floor, resumed the debate on Gladstone's request for permission to introduce the home-rule bill. He spoke substantially as follows After long consideration he had come to the conclusion that the scheme involved such a complicated mass of con Representatives would deny and re- tradictions that, if anybody besides Gladstone had proposed it, it never would have been taken seriously. (Cheers.) It was hedged about with such fanciful and eccentric guaranfor the integrity of the empire that the speaker was astonbills and resolutions were introduced | ished at the Parnellites' acquiescence and referred; among them a resolu- ile had vainly searched all authorities, ancient and modern, for a precedent for Gladstore's two orders which were to board of commissioners to investigate compose the proposed Irish Parliament. first order was intended to be legally or equitably liable for the debt due by the State of Virginia bethat the great leader of the Liberal party had chosen such an antiquated and discarded machine as the property qualification for the electorate of this first order. The second order was also elective. Both orders were to sit together. Each could demand the exercise of the right to vote separately and one order could veto any measure brought in by the other. Take the simple illustration of how this would work in practice. Suppose a new Par liament should proceed to the election of Speaker. Assume that the popular party carried the election for their caudidate, the property party by voting separately could veto the choice, and the consequence for three or four years thelection of Speaker would be surpended. [Laughter.] Something would happen in all those cases in which one order should choose to veto the actio question of rules of procedure or budget propospals. The Premier, continued Lord Churchill, labored on Thursday last to show that the fiscal unity of the United Kingdom would not be affected perty is observed this morning, and the retention in the hands of the British Parliament of the power of col lecting customs and excise duties. Now, if this were done, what would become of that ancient British right of taxation and representation going together:

Cheers. The speaker then went on to analyz the receipts and disbursements of the imaginary Irish budget, for the purpose, as he said, of showing that Mr. Gladstone's proposal to maintain the fiscal unity of the empire while giving Ireland home rule was altogether un-trustworthy. He then pointed out The promise of mili- that the amount which the Premier had every year contribute under home rule to the imperial treasury as of imperial unity was of an extremely precarious character. It might be seriously affected by many things. Taking it, however, as the price the Irish were to pay for maintaining the fiscal unity of the empire what would the English have to pay They would have to pay far heavier proportionately, for the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be very much cramped, if not altogether case of an emergency without the delay involved in sueing for the permission of was the supremacy of the British The real principle of the bill was sim ply a repeal of the union. It handed over the protection of the lives and property of every man, woman, and child in Ireland to an Irish Parliament and deprived the Imperial Parliament of all voice in Irish matters. The measure gave much on one hand and took much on the other; expressing in the same breath confidence and distrust On the question of Ulster he asked if an of them are Knights, but most of the Irish government could pay its way if Ulster were withdrawn. That the English Government could not make up its mind in regard to Ulster, proved almost the insoluble character of the home-rule projects. The Pre-mier justified his proposals on the ground that there were eighty-six Home-Rulers in the House. But why balance of the Whigs and Tories. The Parliament in which that party was powerful was dissolved, and O'Connell

died broken-hearted. Butt in 1870 headed a party sixty strong. The speaker saw Butt before his death, when the latter was in the deepes distress over the break up of his party. Parnell in 1880 led sixty votes in six menths. His party was divided, remaining so until the end of the last Parliament. So the Parnellites, formidable to-day, were in danger of disunion to-morrow-a danger that Parnell sought to avert by insisting upon a pledge from his followers to in a certain way. [Cries of dis-sent from the Parnellites.] The Premier, continued the speaker, further argued that the repeal of the union was necessary because English laws had a foreign aspect to the Irish. Mr. Morley had emphasized that by Gladstone's bill was passed the counpayment of rent, for revolt, dynamite explosions, and assassinations. The House, he declared, was ready to face such a position, with which it was already familiar. Mr. Gladstone's proposals had given the Nationalist an enormous advantage. He

ration was transcendent, the awakening was bitterly painful. In concluon the speaker said that the effect of the bill would be to free Ireland from the supremacy of Parliament and the sovereignty of the Queen. He regretted that it had not been deemed consistent with the customs of the House to take a division on Mr. Gladstone's motion for leave to introduce the bill, but the day of decision would speedily arrive when the House would vote against the proposals, which were desperate, unconstitutional, and misleading. [Cheers.]

Suits Against the Governor and Auditor of North Carolina, [By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 12 .- Suits

were begun here to-day against the Governor and Auditor of the State with

the object of forcing the levying and collection of special taxes impe the several acts of the North Carolina Assembly of 1868-'69, under which the special-tax bonds of North Carolina were issued. These bonds aggregate \$11,000,000 and the special taxes mposed were sufficient to meet the annual interest. Subsequent legislation forbade the State officers to collect these special taxes, and an amendment to the Constitution forbids the Legislature to pay anything on interest or principal without submitting the matter to the people. Before this various suits have been brought in the Federal courts without avail to enforce the rights of the Auditor. One suit has just been instituted in the State Court by Morton. Bliss & Co., of New York, and another in the United States Circuit Coart by A. H. Temple, a resident of this city. The plaintiffs' counsel are E. L. Andrews, of New York; S. F. Phillips, of Washington, N. C.; and Gray & Stamps, of Raleigh. Ex-Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has riven a written opinion favorable to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs rely upon the act of Congress passed March 3, 1-75. extending the jurisdiction of the Federal courts to all cases arising under the Constitution between the citizens of a State and the State itself to force the officers of the State to collect special taxes without regard to hostile legisla-

Strike of Schoolboys for Shorter Hours. By telegraph to the Dispatch. THOY, N. Y., April 12 .- About half of the boys in the Eleventh-Ward school struck for shorter hours this afternoon and refused to continue their studies They demanded only one session a day and that to be from 8 o'clock until 1 P. M. The boys held an open-air mass meeting, and then, procuring laths and sticks, swarmed through the neighboring streets threatening violence to pupils who did not join them. A reserve from one police-station was sent to the scene to give whatever protection was necessary. The strikers tried to induce the boys in another school to follow their

ANOTHER SCHOOLBOY STRIKE. GREEN POINT, N. Y., April 12 .-About 100 boys, of all ages, pupils of Public-School No. 34, made a demand upon Principal Moore that the usual morning and afternoon recess be extended from fifteen to thirty minutes. and that on Fridays the afternoon session should close half an hour earlier than at present. Their demands not being accorded the boys refused to return to the school after morning recess, and picketed the entrances to prevent others from antering.

By telegraph to th WELLINGTON, N. Z., April 12 .- The New Zealand coasting steamer Tayloa has been wrecked between Wellington and Christ Church. A heavy gale prevailed at the time, and the sea was very rough. Three boats were launched, but each was speedily capsized. Twenty-

COUPON DECISION YESTERDAY.

The United States Supreme Court Gives Judgment for the State in the Case of D. K. Stewart

In the United States Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of Daniel K. tewart, plaintiff in error, rs. the State of Virginia, the order of the Circuit Court of the United States remanding the case to the County Court of Hen-

rico was affirmed.

The suit was originally brought in the County Court of Henrico for the identification and verification of \$3,807 in coupons. It was afterwards removed to the Circuit Court of the nited States upon the ground that the suit arose under the Constitution of the United States, and it was necessary in its decision to pass upon the validity of the act of the General Assembly reuiring the school-tax to be paid in noney, which act was alleged to be un-

constitutional. The case was heard before Judges Bond and Hughes on the 20th of January upon a motion made by Attorney-General Ayers to remand the case to the State court. The Circuit Court of the I nited States sustained the motion and remanded the case.

Stewart then prosecuted a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the nited States to reverse the judgment

of the Circuit Court.

This being a writ of error to determine the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court under the act of March 3, 1875, was, under a rule of the Supreme Court, advanced and heard upon printed arguments. The case was submitted on Monday the 5th instant.

William L. Royall, Sands & Bryan. and A. B. Guigon represented Stewart, and Attorney-General Ayers appeared for the State of Virginia.

The Attorney-General made the points-first, that the validity of the act requiring the school-tax to be paid in money was not involved in the decision of the case; second, that if it was the suit was against the State of Virginia, which she had authorized to be brought against her in her own courts that she had not submitted herself to the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. and they had no right to try such cases.

Executive Clemency for a Sporting Man.

In 1876, in the Hustings Court of this city, a "sport" named Josiah S. Graves was indicted by the grand jury for un-lawful gaming. He gave bond and was bailed. When the case was called he failed to answer. The jury tried him in his absence, found him guilty, and rendered a verdict of confinement in jail for six months and a fine of \$100.

A few days since Governor Lee re-

menced yesterday. The grand jury brought in an indictment against Sandy Figg for feloniously assaulting Henderhad listened to many of Mr. Gladstone's son Neal; after which it was adjourned speeches, the charms of which were de-speeches, the charms of which were de-over until Saturday. Figg's case is set scribed as being like the effects of for trial to-morrow.

SENATOR COLQUITES SPEECHES. | contrary to the spirit if not the letter Great Crowds to Hear Him at Mozart Academy and Leigh-Street

Baptist Church Mozart Hall was packed to its utmost capacity on Sunday afternoon with an audience representing all creeds and classes, attracted by the reputation of Georgia's distinguished senator, ex-Governor A. H. Colquitt.

There were on the platform a num-ber of the ministers of the city (both white and colored), and many temperance workers and other citizens.

There was very sweet singing, led by a quartette, a prayer by Rev. Dr. Cooper, of the First Baptist church, and a solo, after which Mr. George W Mayo, chairman of the City Local-Option Committee, introduced in a few fitting words Hon. A. H. Colquitte of Georgia. Senator Colquitt is in appearance a

typical southern gentleman. His manner is easy, his speech fluent, and as he warms up with his subject he becomes very vehement. He began by saying that he was no specialist, no propagandist, and no reformer. And he claimed that he was not, as he had been called, "a teetotal fanatio and a prohibition crank." But he trusted that he was a patriot-he humbly hoped that he was a Christianand he came to speak on an old theme. which would be a topic of discussion as long as there are blasted homes and blighted hopes and broken hearts, resulting from this monster evil of the centuries.

He spoke in the most sarcastic manper of the indifference of the "higher circles," who seem to think that this is a matter for the women, but that they have "more important affairs " to claim their attention, and insisted that selfishness is the philosophy of the liquor traffic, their aiders and abettors.

He made an eloquent allusion to Richmond and his relations to her when a soldier defending her homes, and insisted that he came now to defend the homes of the city against a worse enemy than ever beleaguered her walls.

He then proceeded in an able and telling manner to meet objections to carrying Richmond for prohibition such "It will do for small towns such as Wytheville, but not for big Richmond on the James"; "it will injure business"; "it does not probibit"; "it

violates personal liberty," &c.
He pictured a man sitting down to make a mathematical calculation of the advantage of the revenue derived from liquor compared with the loss of the young men ruined by it—especially if one of those young men should be his own son-and made a sketch of a city whose brick were reeking with the blood of her slaughtered sons and cemented with the tears of widows and orphans.

He denounced in unmeasured terms the "false statements that had been published to the effect that Atlanta had been injured by prohibition.

He gave a very amusing picture of the sorrow of the liquor-men that " prohibition does not prohibit " and that the temperance-men were trying to make and sell more liquor than ever before. and gave facts and figures to show that prohibition has been effective where tried, and especially in Georgia, where there are over one hundred counties which have adopted prohibition.

He brought out the fact that there are 8,000 church members in Richmend who are voters, and that the decision of this question is virtually in their hands, and eloquently appealed to these to follow their pastors in the stand they have taken for "God and

the truth. He gave a very vivid description of how prohibition was carried in Atlanta by the preachers, the young men, and

the women. He closed with an eloquent appeal to all to go to work for the cause and to leave no stone unturned to win for this ud old capital of the Confederacy nine persons were drowned. Only two her highest honor and blessing in free-passengers were saved. her highest honor and blessing in free-ing herself from the curse of the liquor

> Senator Colquitt spoke for nearly two hours, but held the undivided at tention of the vast crowd, who were enthusiastic in their expressions of approval.

Professor W. W. Smith made an appeal to the young men in a few ringing words, which were loudly applauded. Dr. J. William Jones pronounced the

At night Governor Colquitt addressed another packed house at the Leigh-Street Baptist church in a speech entirely different from the one of the afternoon, but which made a profound impression on the vast crowd. At one point he asked those willing

to work for prohibition to rise, and the crowd, with scarcely twenty-five exceptions, sprang to their feet and enthusiastically made the pledge. thusiastically made the pledge.

He left yesterday morning to speak
in Lynchburg last night, having spoken

in Fredericksburg Saturday night, and the friends of local option claim that hi visit has been a great help to their

Briefs and Personals. Judge Hughes, of the United States Court, yesterday adjourned the jury

until to-day without trying any case at all. A bulletin-board giving a list of the

temperance meetings to be held in the city each day has been placed in front of the post-office. The Governor has refused to pardon

Willie Taylor, convicted of grand lar-ceny in the Hustings Court in 1885, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one The kitchen, smoke-house, overseer'shouse, and bell-house at " Hampstead,"

the estate of Mrs. Hartwell Macon, formerly Mrs. Gordon Webb, nee Harrison, of Williamsburg, were destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. Yesterday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock several men were heard jumping over the fence in rear of Owen, Seiber-

ling & Co's store. 313 east Broad street, doubtless with burglarious intention. Some one in the neighborhood yelled at them and scared them off. Charlie, the little twelve-year-old son of Mr. Herman Kopp, who lives on Creek street near Brook avenue, left home last Thursday afternoon about 1

o'clock and has not been heard of since. He had on a suit of dark checked clothes (long pants) and a black relvet cap.

In the southeast corner of the excavation made for the Young Men's Christian Association Hall the remains of a fence and some pieces of stone have been found at a distance of ten or twelve feet below the street. They were covered by "made earth," which, by the velvet cap.

feet below the street. They were covered by "made earth." which, by the

Whereas it is currently reported that in many of the precincts in the city the

judges of election in the coming coa-

of the law governing elections, and is manifestly in opposition to all equity, therefore, without any intention of impugning the integrity of any of these judges, we think it is a matter for the City Local-Option Executive Committee to take cognizance of, to the end that the temperance people may secure representation wherever they are now without it.

Fifteenth Anniversary of C Company

Last night at the Armory Company (Guard of the Commonwealth) Association celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the organization of the company. A business meeting was first held at the rooms of C Company. at which Colonel John B. Purcell presided. The business was mostly of a routine nature, but during the evening a letter was read from Mr. Lacy, now of Kansas City, addressed to Mr. William M. Hill, saying that if he (Hill) was the old sergeant of C Company he wanted to be remembered by his old comrades. Mr. Hill was the first orderly sergeant of C Company. and this letter led to a motion, which was carried, that each captain of the company be requested to write out the history of the company under his captaincy, these records to be bound in a volume, with photographs of such members of the company as could be obtained. On motion a committee was appointed to effect a more complete organiza-

tion of the Association and to draft a constitution and by-laws. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year : President, General Charles T. Anderson, second captain of the company; Vice-President,

William M. Hill, first orderly sergeant of the company; Secretary and Treasurer, H. Percy Grav. After the business meeting the company adjourned to a banquet, and a

The Association celebrates the anniversary of the organization of the company regularly, either by a ban-MONDAY, April 12, 1888.

MONDAY, April 12, 1888.

SALES - FIRST BOARD, -2000 Virginia coupons (new) at 46%; 5.000 Chariotte. Columbia and Augusta 2's at 110%.

SECOND BOARD, -1.000 Georgia Pacific 1st 6's at 100%; 1.000 Virginia new 2000 Particular Class Board. quet or target-practice; and though last night's celebration was the fifteenth anniversary, there are facts connected with the history of the organization that may not be known to many of its members. The record of the company goes back nearly a quarter of a century, and to the days of the Junior volunteers. From that company of boys organized before the war was drawn most of the material that made up Company G, a company of boys of Henley's battalion, who saw considerable service in the trenches around Richmond, and were more than once under fire and acquitted themselves well. As the boys, one after another, reached the military age, and even before some of them reached that age, the company acted as a feeder to Richmond organizations in the regular army. The original members of the war company of boys are scattered from New York to Texas. There is Louis, and one in Atlanta, Ga., and it is rather singular that all three should be in the insurance busi-After the close of the war and before the organization of volunteer companies in the South was permitted such members of Company G as could be found got together and formed an association. That association was the nucleus of the "Guard of the Commonwealth."

Richmond Theatre

Miss Rosina Vokes's company ap-peared at the Theatre last night before uite a large and fashionable audience in a triple bill. In the first, "Our Bit-terest Foe," Miss Vokes did not appear. · My Milliner's Bill " Miss Vokes and Mr. Brandon Thomas received a great deal of well-merited applause. Miss Vokes was several times in her songs and dances, and at the con-

WHEAT.-Red, 500 bushel very good Long-berry on private terms. Mixed, 950 bushels at 92c, to \$1. clusion was called before the curtain. The amusement of the evening, which was heartily enjoyed, culminated in A Pantomine Rehearsal." the audience in continuous laughter We quote: Fine, \$2.75a\$3; superfine \$3a\$3.50; extra. \$3.75a\$4; family, \$4. \$4.75; patent family, country, \$5.25a\$5.75. from beginning to end. It is a take-off on private rehearsals, and was admira-

bly played.

This opportunity of enjoying a very delightful evening of fun and frolic ought not to be lost, for Miss Vokes and

her company deserves crowded houses. Association Army Northern Virginia

Anniversary. Colonel Edward McCrady, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., has consented to deliver the next annual address before the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia. His theme will probably be "The Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia." Colonel McCrady is now a prominent lawyer of Charles-

is now a prominent lawyer of Charleston, and was in war times the gallant lieutenant-colone of the First South Carolina regiment.

The Academy Ints Week.
The musical comedy entitled "Irish Aristocracy," which has been played here under the name of "Muldoon's Pic-Nic," will be the attraction at the Academy this week. The play is very funny, and will no doubt draw well.

A. S. IKS & CO.

OUR TAHLORING DEPARTMENT WAS BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE PARTMENT WAS BALTIMORE.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT WAS
ALWAYS A LEADER IT. IN FACT.
WAS A THORN IN THE SIDE OF SOME
OF OUR NEIGHBORS FOR THEM OUR
STYLES WERE TOO PROGRESSIVE—
OUR PRICES IN PERCENT, LESS THAN
OUR PRICES IN PERCENT, LESS THAN
OUR PRICES IN PERCENT, LESS THAN
OUR TRADE DAILY; AND NOT BECAUSE WE WERE MORE BLOVED
BRETHREN OF A COMMUNITY BUT
BECAUSE OUR PRICES WERE CORRECT—OUR PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS
UNQUESTIONED.
A SAKS & CO.
THE FABRICS OF THE SEASON ARE
HERE FOR DRESS SUITS AND BUSINESS
UNQUESTIONED.
A SAKS & CO.
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HERE FOR DRESS SUITS AND BUSINESS
UNGUESTIONED.
A mond to live, but only to visit friends and relatives.

The Governor, after consultation with city officials who are familiar with the circumstances of the case, yesterday signed the pardon.

Henrico County Court.

The April term of this court commenced yesterday. The grand intermediate to return to Rich and trouble, as it is inclined to cave in less than "a moment's notice." However, it will be no very difficult matter to reach the solid earth, whereon Mr. Netherwood will place the foundation walls of granite.

St. Louis. April 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat fairly active and firm; No. 2 mixed. cash, 35/28376c. Way Sept. Corn duit and firm; No. 2 mixed. cash, 35/28376c. We Want You to Visit Us. Sept. Not well and firm; No. 2 mixed. cash, 35/28376c. Wheat fairly neglected; No. 2 mixed. cash, 35/28376c. Was sept. Corn duit and firm; No. 2 mixed. cash, 35/28376c. Was sept. Corn duit and firm; No. 2 mixed. cash, 35/28376c. Wheat fairly neglected; No. 2 mixed.

ARE MANY SIGNS UP "MERCHANT

TAILOR" THAT OUGHT TO READ

"STONE MASON." A. SAKS & CO.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

ake Shore ouisville and Nashville temphis and Charleston tobile and Ohio......

St. Paul preferred. Texas Pacific.....

ile and Obio.
ville and Chattanooga.
Orieans Pacific 1st mortgage.
York Central.
olk and Western preferred.....

nd and Alleghany ...

BALTIMORE,

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

3's at 64 1: 1,000 Petersburg Class B at

10814

STATE SECURITIES.

Virginia 10-40's

R. Y. R. and Ches. 8 8 R., Y. R. and Ches. 2d 6 s...

KAILBOAD STOCKS.

R. F. and P. dividend scrip. 100 825.

R. F. and P. dividend scrip. 100 96
Richmond and Petersburg 100 96
Petersburg Hallroad. 100 62
Char. Col. and Aug. 100 355
Atlanta and Charlotte. 100 9355
North Carolina. 100 98
Virginia Maliand common, 100 17

Merchants and Planters 25 25 24

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

OFFERINGS.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY

COTTON REPORT

Market steady. Little done at June que

RECEIPTS.

At Roanoke warehouse, 33 bales. QUOTATIONs.

Good Middling, -940.
Middling, -9418c.
Middling, -9 1-18c.
Etrict Low Middling, -815-18c.
Low Middling, -89-18c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, April 12, Cotton inless sales, 150 bales; aplands, Fig.; Orieans 7.1sc; net consolidated recepts, 15.7sc acs; a ports to the Continent, 6.895

BALTIMORE, Mo., April 12.-

ntinent, 2 164 bales. Floor

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. & W. P. T. By. & W. H. Co.

Virginia State.

ERVIEW OF THE CRICAGO MARREY.

Chicago, April 12.—The crowd estimated that the visible apply statement would disclose a decrease of inity 1,500,000 businels: in addition to which contracts Badbeen made for shipment of 200,000 businels for export. There was also a slight resumption of the talk of a possible war on the borders of Afghanistan. Under these conditions May wheat started at 75½,000 to, higher than at the close on Saturday; loss to 75½,000 do businels but gradually sagged back to 75½,000 dusting additionally sagged back to 75½,000 dusting additional to the contract of the co REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

\$48\$4.10; short-rib, \$5.30; clear, \$5.60a \$5.70. Whiskey steady at \$1.14. Stigare

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 12, Turpen-tine firm at 375c. Sosin firm; strained, 5c.; good, 80c. Far firm at \$1. Crude turpentine firm; hard, \$1; yellow-dip and

NEW YORK COTTON PUTURES. NEW YORK COTTON PUTURES.

NEW YORK April 12.—Cotton—Net receipts, 400 bases; gross receipts, 1.461 bales.
Futures closed firm: sales, 90.400 bales; April, 59.2225,941; May, 59.2325,933; June, 59.4439,46; July, 59.2425,55; August, 19.6329,46; September, 59.4739,48; October, 59.33259,34; Movember, 59.25259,29; December, 59.33259,34; Manuary, 59.4425,45

COTTON MARKETS. COTTON MARKETS.

Norrolx, Va., April 12.—Cotton firm; middling, 9c. Net receipts 1.423 bales; gross receipts, 1.425 bales; stock, 37.293 bales; sales, 1.104 bales; exports—construise, 62 bales; to Great Britain, —bales, 65 bales; to Great Britain, —wilmington, N. C., April 12.—Cotton steady; middling, 8%c. Net receipts, 171 bales; gross receipts, 171 bales; sales, —bales; to the Continent, —bales; bales; to the Continent, —bales; to the Continent, —bales; to the Continent, —bales; to the Continent, —bales; processed to the Continent, —bales; —bales; to the Continent, —bales; to the Continent, —bales; —b

wise, — bales; to the Comment, bales.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 12.—Cotton SAVANNAH, GA., April 12.—Cotton firm; middling, Syc. Net receipts, 2.528 bales; gross receipts, 2.529 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 33,365 bales; exportacoastwise, 112 bales; to the Continent, bales; to Great Britain. — bales; to France. — bales.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 12.—Cotton steady; middling, S. 9-16c. Shipments, 40 bales; sales, 278 bales. middling, 8 9-16c. Shipments, 40 bales; sales, 278 bales.
CHARLESTON, S. C. April 12.—Cotton steady; middling, 9c. Net receipts, 1483 bales; gross receipts, 1483 sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 38,150 bales; exports—to Great Britain.—bales; to ine Continent.—bales; coastwise.—bales; to France.—bales.

NORFOLK PEANUT MARKET. [Reported for the Dispatch.] Nogrotk, April 12.-There are no manges in the market, and business is ex-

APMIL 12.—Receipts to day were: 233 head cartie, 34 sheep, 555 hogs.

The prices obtained were as follows: Cattle-blest, 4,36c, gross; medium to good, 35,43°,c gross; common to fair, 5354c, gross.

Sheep-Mutton, 4a6c, gross.
Hogs, 5'4a6c, net; extra, 6'4c, net, tattle dull, and about 35 left over unsoid, PROFIMOND.

Washington Notes. OWASHINGTON, April 12 .- The Pres-

ident to-day nominated and the Senate unanimously confirmed Senator Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, to be circuit udge of the United States for the Sixth judicial district, vice John Baxter, de-The President has withdrawn the

nomination of Orlando W. Powers, of Michigan, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. Senator Chace to-day reported adversely from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads the bill to in-

crease the rate of postage on fourthclass matter to two cents per ounce. In executive session to-day fiftythree messages making as many renominations were laid before the body. The nominations were originally made to succeed officials whom it was proposed to suspend or remove, but whose terms of office have since expired.

Senator Edmunds offered a resolution that all these nominations be returned to the President on the ground that the failure of the Senate to confirm the original nominations had the effect of rejection. The resolution went over for the day. Among these nominations was that of John D. Burnett, whose nomipation to succeed George M. Duskin as RICHMOND, April 12, 1886. District Attorney for the Southern dis trict of Alabama was the occasion of recent political controversy in the

Senate. Secretary Lamar will leave the city this evening or to-morrow morning for Memphis, Tenn., Macon, Ga., and his home at Oxford, Miss. lie is not expected to return for a week or ten days.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, April 12-1 A. M .-For the Middle Atlantic States, light leval rains, southerly winds, slight changes in temperature. For the South Atlantic States, fair weather, winds generally southerly.

slight changes in temperature. For Southern Virginia, fair, warmer The weather in Richmond yesterday

was warm and partly cloudy, with slight rains. Range of Thermometer Yesterday. 74 3 P. M. 75 6 P. M. 66 Midnight 61

Mean temperature ... MINIATURE ALMANAC, APRIL 13, 1886 PORT OF RICHMOND, APRIL, 12, 1886.

Steamship Old Pominion, Smith, New York, merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co. aspents, Schooner Manie Saunders, Rudd Perth Amboy milroud fron, Richmond and Pan-Amboy ratifrond from Richmond and Dan-ville Ralifrond Company.

Schooner William L. Elkins, Frambers, Perth Amboy ratifrond from Richmond and Danville Ratifrond Company, Schooner Salille E. Ludiam, Rockhill, New York, carboys acid, Southern Fertilizing Company, Schooler Mason, Abbott. Balti-more fertilizers S t. Tinsley & Co. schooner H. G. Ely, Moore, Pulladelphia, ratiroat from Chesapeake and Ohio Rali-way Company. epany. ter liattle Page, Tryon, Stoning-ter liattle Page, Tryon, Stoning-Schooner liattie Page, Tryon, Stoning-ton old rails, the Tredegar Company, Schooner Thomas Richards, Hopkins, Battimore grain Simpson, Bass & Co. Schooner G. G. Thomson, Chase, Batti-more grain, Simpson, Bass & Co. Schooner Lottle, Somers, New York, guano, Richmond, and Danville Railroad

pano, Richmond and Fanville Railroad Company.
Schooner Chochico, Wentworth, Perth Antroy railroad fron Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.
Schooner Calvin S. Edwards, Scull, New York, suitchur, Allison & Addison.
Schooner Lienora Vandusen, Godfrey, New York, railroad fron, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Schooner A. C. Buckley, Cranmer, New York, railroad fron, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Schooner A. C. Buckley, Cranmer, New York, railroad fron, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Schooner Edna A. Pogue, Outten, Baltimore, guano, S. W. Travers & Co.
Schooner Carrie Stone, Baltimore, guano, Allison & Addison.
Schooner Carl D. Lathrop, Show, Kennebec ice, J. C. Smith ice Company.
Schooner Minnie Smith, Arey.—, coal, G. Storrs, agent; vessel, Currie & Co.

[By telegraph.]

Steamship Guyandotte, Kelley, New York, and sailed for West Point. Steamship Gevendoline (British), Mei-burn, Philadelphia, Steamship Emiliano (Spanish), Bengoa, New York Schooner Governor J. Y. Smith, Nicker-son, Froyldence. ARRIVED APRIL 12TH.

ARRIVED APAIL 1971.

Steamship Blackstone. Snow. Providence, and sailed for West Point.

Steamship James Drake (British), Bullock, New York.

Steamship Kanawha, Greenwood. New

G. Storrs, agent; vessel, Currie & Co.
Schooler Cora Studey, Boston, coal,
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company;
Schooner Warner Moore, Crockett,
Charleston coal, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; vessel, Curtis & Parker,
Schooner Virginia Dare, Insiey, Bermuda
Hundreds to load coal for Alexandria; vessel, Curtis & Parker,
Schooner Eilen Holgate, Betts, Iames
river to load pine wood for Philadelphia. PORT OF NEWPORT'S NEWS, APRIL 12. ARRIVED APRIL 11TH.

CHICAGO.

CHICAG